UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/941,038	08/27/2001	Shell S. Simpson	10007689-1	5729

7590   10/17/2007
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Adminstration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER
SINGH, SATWANT K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2625	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/17/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _02 July 2007_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _10-17 and 22-27_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _10-17 and 22-27_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _27 August 2001_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments, see Appeal Brief, filed 02 July 2007, with respect to

Claims 10-17 and 22-27 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection

of Claims 10-17 and 22-27 has been withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3.   Claims 10, 11, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Nakamura et al. (US 6,151,464).

4.   Regarding Claim 10, Nakamura et al discloses a method comprising: receiving,

at a web service representing a printer (digital copying machine 1), a request to print a

document (request for image printing as a print job is made to the digital copying

machine) (col. 19, lines 4-9); receiving, at the web service, an identification of the user

(ID number is attached to the image data as information) (col. 19, lines 4-9);

automatically detecting when the user is in close physical proximity to the printer (digital

copying machine is capable of checking an ID number of a user who has entered the

control area of the digital copying machine) (col. 19, lines 20-29); and waiting to print

the document until the user is in close physical proximity to the printer (print job may be

automatically outputted un response to the user's ID card of alternatively the user may

be allowed to select a certain print job from a plurality of print jobs listed) (col. 21, lines

59-67, col. 22, lines 1-5).

5.   Regarding Claim 11, Nakamura et al discloses a method, wherein automatically

detecting when the user is in close physical proximity to the printer comprises detecting

when the user is within a threshold distance of the printer (predetermined area), wherein

the threshold distance is no greater than a range of a proximity sensor that is part of the

printer (digital copying machine always checks presence/absence of an ID card in a

predetermined area with use of the traveling object identifying device) (col. 20, lines 66-

67, col. 21, lines 1-7).

6.   Regarding Claim 13, Nakamura et al discloses a method, wherein the web

service is included in a proxy coupled to the printer (print server) (col. 20, lines 23-28).

7.   Regarding Claim 14, Nakamura et al discloses a method, wherein waiting to print

the document further comprises waiting to print the document until the user has

selected a particular one or more buttons on the printer (user selects print job from a

plurality of print jobs listed) (col. 21, lines 59-67, col. 22, lines 1-5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.   \

9.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Nakamura et al. in view of Matsubayashi et al. (US 7,073,119).

10.   Regarding Claim 12, Nakamura et al fails to teach a method, wherein the web

service is embedded in the printer.

Matsubayashi et al teaches a method, wherein the web service is embedded in

the printer (Fig. 3, embedded web server 32).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura with the teaching of

Matsubayashi to use an embedded web server installed on a printer for the secure

printing of documents.

11.   Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Nakamura et al. in view of Mazzagette et al. (US 6,862,583).

12.   Regarding Claim 15, Nakamura et al fails to teach a method, wherein waiting to

print the document further comprises waiting to print the document until the user has

entered a particular personal identification number (PIN) at the printer.

Mazzagette et al teaches a method, wherein waiting to print the document further

comprises waiting to print the document until the user has entered a particular personal

identification number (PIN) at the printer (intended recipient could enter a PIN or a

password from a keypad or touch display device located at the printer) (col. 10, lines 1-

6).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura with the teaching of Mazzagette to allow for secure printing by requiring the use of a PIN or password.

13.   Regarding Claim 16, Nakamura et al fails to teach a method, wherein the web service receives the PIN from the same computing device as the request to print the document is received from.

Mazzagette et al teaches a method, wherein the web service receives the PIN from the same computing device as the request to print the document is received from (Fig. 5, S502) (send not transmits data to print node) (col. 8, lines 43-61).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura with the teaching of Mazzagette to allow for secure printing by requiring the use of a PIN or password.

14.   Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al. in view of Davis et al. (US 2002/0059489).

15.   Regarding Claim 17, Nakamura teaches a method, wherein receiving an identification of the user comprises receiving the identification of the user from a client computing device being used by the user (ID number is attached to the image data) (col. 19, lines 4-9).

Nakamura et al fails to teach a method, wherein no printer driver for the printer is installed on the client computing device.

Davis et al teaches a method, wherein no printer driver for the printer is installed on the client computing device (no printer driver exists for the remote printer on the operating system) (page 4, paragraph [0040]).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura with the teaching of Davis to allow for remote printing without the use of a printer driver.

16.   Claims 22, and 24-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al. in view of Kakigi et al. (US 7,106,461).

17.   Regarding Claim 22, Nakamura et al teaches a system comprising: a network service representing a printer and a computing device configured to communicate the print request and the identity of the user to the network service (ID number of the user who made the request is attached to the image data as information) (col. 19, lines 4-9), and wherein the network service is configured to, receive the print request and the identity of the user (ID number of the user who made the request is attached to the image data as information) (col. 19, lines 4-9), automatically detect when the user is in close physical proximity to the printer by identifying the identity of the user being located on a device within a range of a proximity sensor at the network service (digital copying machine is capable of checking an ID number of a user who has entered the control area of the digital copying machine) (col. 19, lines 20-29), and waiting to print the requested document until the user has been detected in close physical proximity to the printer (print job may be automatically outputted un response to the user's ID card of

alternatively the user may be allowed to select a certain print job from a plurality of print

jobs listed) (col. 21, lines 59-67, col. 22, lines 1-5).

Nakamura et al fails to teach a system comprising: a client computing device

configured to, execute a network browser via which content representing a printer can

be displayed to allow a user of the client computing device to request a document to be

printed at the printer, automatically detect an identity of the user.

Kakigi et al teaches a system comprising: a client computing device configured

to, execute a network browser via which content representing a printer can be displayed

to allow a user of the client computing device to request a document to be printed at the

printer (Fig. 39) (co. 47, lines 47-56), automatically detect an identity of the user (host

can be accessed by the user who was registered beforehand automatically) (col. 63,

lines 64-67, col. 64, lines 1-4).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura with the teachings of

Kakigi to enable registration of user information for restricted printing.

18.   Regarding Claim 24, Nakamura teaches a system, wherein the network service

is embedded in a proxy server coupled to the printer (print server) (col. 20, lines 23-28).

19.   Regarding Claim 25, Nakamura et al fail to teach a system, wherein the content

representing the printer can be displayed to allow a user of the client computing device

to enable a private printing option along with the request for the document to be printed.

Kakigi et al teaches a system, wherein the content representing the printer can

be displayed to allow a user of the client computing device to enable a private printing

option along with the request for the document to be printed (only a restricted printer is

used in a print service) (col. 64, lines 5-7).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura with the teachings of

Kakigi to prevent unauthorized printing.

20.   Regarding Claim 26, Nakamura fails to teach a system, wherein automatically

detecting the identity of the user comprises querying an operating system of the client

computing device for the identity.

Kakigi teaches a system, wherein automatically detecting the identity of the user

comprises querying an operating system of the client computing device for the identity

(user registered beforehand) (col. 63, lines 64-67. col. 64, lines 1-4).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura with the teaching of

Kakigi to register user information to save time and effort for the second or later use of

the information.

21.   Regarding Claim 27, Nakamura teaches a system, wherein automatically

detecting the identity of the user comprises using a proximity sensor that is part of the

client computing device to identify the user identification from a device worn by the user

(ID card in which his/her own ID number is recorded) (col. 19, lines 10-29).

22.   Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Nakamura et al and Kakigi et al as applied to claim 22 above, and further in view of

Matsubayashi et al. (US 7,073,119).

23.   Regarding Claim 23, Nakamura et al and Kakigi et al fail to teach a method,

wherein the network service is embedded in the printer.

Matsubayashi et al teaches a method, wherein the network service is embedded

in the printer (Fig. 3, embedded web server 32).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to have combined the teachings of Nakamura and Kakigi with the

teaching of Matsubayashi to use an embedded web server installed on a printer for the
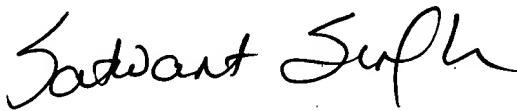
secure printing of documents.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Satwant K. Singh whose telephone number is (571)

272-7468. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am -

4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on (571) 272-7437. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Satwant K. Singh
Examiner
Art Unit 2625

sks

TWYLER LAMB
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER